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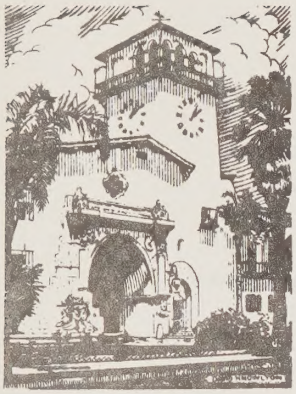
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT



COURT HOUSE

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

123 E. Anapamu Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101

OFFICE OF
BILL L. JOHNSON
PROBATION OFFICER

Phone: (805) 966-4164

The Honorable Judges of the Superior Court
The Honorable Judges of the Municipal Court
The Honorable Judges of the Justice Court

Gentlemen:

1977, like its predecessor, 1976, was a very eventful year for the Santa Barbara County Probation Department. The major legislative changes enacted in 1976 became effective in 1977, and the Department had to restyle its adult Court reports and the total Juvenile Court procedures in order to conform to this new legislation.

I feel the staff of the Probation Department should be commended for their performance when one considers the monumental changes these pieces of legislation placed on the field of probation.

Although the manuals for Juvenile and Adult procedures were completed in 1976, the changes in law have made them outdated immediately, and the training division has been working diligently to make appropriate changes in our Adult and Juvenile procedure manuals.

1977 saw the Probation management restructured to eliminate one of its Assistant Chief positions after William Jaynes, who had held the position, left the Department to pursue a law career in San Diego. We restructured the management level by eliminating one of the two Assistant Chief Probation Officer positions, and created an additional Division Chief position, therefore allowing us to have a Division Chief located in the North County, and a Division Chief located in the South County.

I would again like to express my sincere appreciation for the leadership and support that the Superior Courts have given this Department, and in particular I would like to note the support of Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, Royce Lewellen.

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COURT STRUCTURE
AND
COMMISSIONS

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JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

Ms. Susie Armenta	--------	Santa Maria
Mrs. Mary Lou Brace	--------	Santa Barbara
Mrs. Jean Hagerman	--------	Santa Maria
Rev. George Hall	--------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Melinda Hill	--------	Santa Barbara
Mr. William Luton	--------	Santa Barbara
Mr. Robert Martin	--------	Santa Barbara
Mr. Luis Ogas	--------	Santa Maria
Mr. Carl G. Park	--------	Santa Barbara
Mrs. Cary Patterson	--------	Santa Barbara
Rev. Robert Rod	--------	Santa Maria
Dr. Eleazar Ruiz	--------	Santa Barbara
Mrs. Margaret Wainwright	--------	Santa Maria
Mrs. Mary Walton	--------	Santa Barbara

Juvenile Justice Commission appointed by:
Judges of the Superior Court

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMISSION

COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

Ms. Minga Ceja	--------	Santa Maria
Mr. Peter Fanos	--------	Santa Barbara
Mr. John Franklin	--------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Nancy Kingston	--------	Montecito
Ms. Doris Lahr	--------	Santa Maria
Mr. Marq Lozier	--------	Carpinteria
Ms. Cathy Magness	--------	Lompoc
Mr. Wayne Muller	--------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Laura Pierce	--------	Isla Vista
Mr. Jeff Prieto	--------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Diane Romero	--------	Solvang
Dr. Eleazar Ruiz	--------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Sheri Simmen	--------	Santa Barbara
Ms. Sandy Skinner	--------	Lompoc
Ms. Betty Weisman	--------	Santa Barbara

Delinquency Prevention Commission appointed by:

Board of Supervisors

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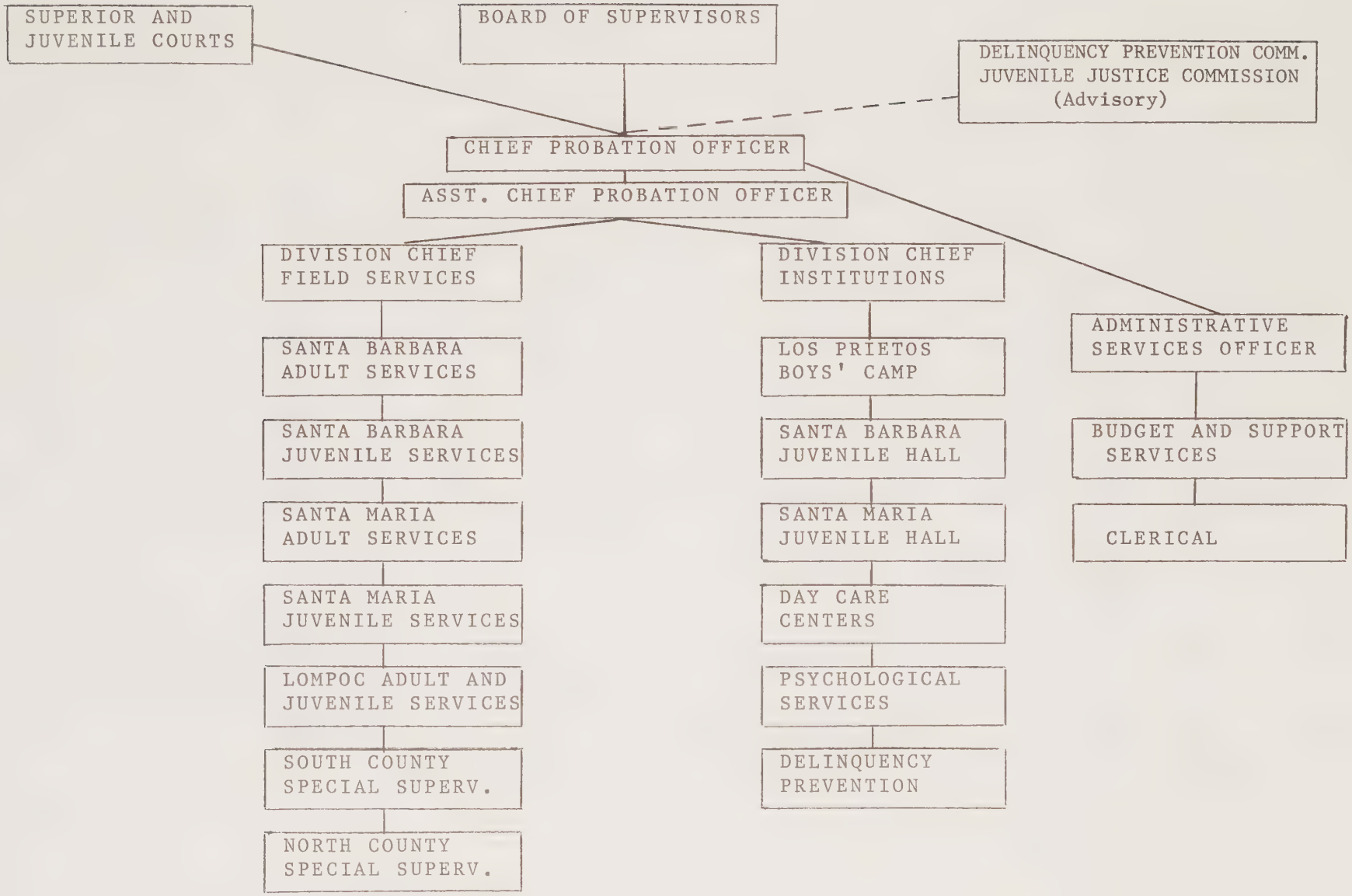
SUPERIOR AND JUVENILE COURTS
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMM. JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION (Advisory)
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
ASST. CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
DIVISION CHIEF FIELD SERVICES
SANTA BARBARA ADULT SERVICES
SANTA BARBARA JUVENILE SERVICES
SANTA MARIA ADULT SERVICES
SANTA MARIA JUVENILE SERVICES
LOMPOC ADULT AND JUVENILE SERVICES
SOUTH COUNTY SPECIAL SUPERV.
NORTH COUNTY SPECIAL SUPERV.
DIVISION CHIEF INSTITUTIONS
LOS PRIETOS BOYS' CAMP
SANTA BARBARA JUVENILE HALL
SANTA MARIA JUVENILE HALL
DAY CARE CENTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICER
BUDGET AND SUPPORT SERVICES
CLERICAL

PROBATION DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER:

Bill L. Johnson

ASSISTANT CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER:

Dale J. Harrington

DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTIONS:

Donald G. Farmer

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICER:

Lessie Sinclair

SUPERVISING PROBATION OFFICERS:

Richard R. Boulette
Robert E. Brisby
Alan M. Crogan
Susan Gionfriddo
Frank Godinez
Edward G. Lewis
James H. Sanderson
Joseph G. Saragosa
George A. Toulouse

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION OFFICERS:

Antony Chapman
Edwin C. Hamlin

DIRECTOR OF LOS PRIETOS BOYS' CAMP:

Dennis Martinez

DIRECTOR OF DAY CARE CENTERS:

Jack Davis

DIRECTOR OF SANTA BARBARA JUVENILE HALL:

Lawrence H. Coy

DIRECTOR OF SANTA MARIA JUVENILE HALL:

Michael R. Thompson

TRAINING OFFICER:

Donald Wolf

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ADULT SERVICES

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ADULT SERVICES

By: L. Verne Swet

1977 was most certainly a significant year for Adult Probation Services as Probation Officers found themselves faced with challenging changes in legislation which completely altered the nature of probation and sentencing. During this same period, the County Probation Officer placed emphasis on improvement of management systems which would form a great departure from the normal approach to management of probation services.

The impact and significance of the new legislation upon adult services can be judged by the fact that the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Act under Senate Bill 42 replaces and completely alters the direction of a nearly sixty year old system of using indeterminate sentencing in the processing of criminal cases. We find that we are deeply involved as a primary supporting agency to the Court, in the formulation of definitive recommendation, or determinate sentencing recommendations, according to a complex and strictly defined frame of reference. The Court relies on the Probation Officer to formulate the description of the offense in terms of a base penalty or altered by mitigating or aggravating circumstances. In addition, Probation Officers find that the provisions of Senate Bill 42 broadens the perspective and overview of sentencing in several different directions of concern. The prior record of the individual can be considered and brought forth to either mitigate the base term recommended or to form an additional penalty to the sentence considered for the present offense.

As Adult Service officers are developing their professional abilities in support of the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Act, it is uppermost in our minds that the new system will be further refined by additional legislation and will demand a greater concern and flexibility on the part of Probation Officers in their service to the Court.

The Uniform Determinate Sentencing Act was so significant in its impact upon the alteration of Adult Services, that this new Act very nearly overshadowed equally important changes within the Adult Services area. The County Probation Officer placed utmost emphasis upon redesign and improvement of management systems and Adult Services to give new definition to probation services. These improvements to systems and services are in the area of caseload accountability, computer tabulation, law enforcement support services, accountability for restitution and fines imposed by the Court, system procedures in the investigation and supervision areas as controlled by standard procedures and manual definitions, system forms, and internal and external support services.

The supervising Probation Officer in each caseload area is using a computer support printout which clearly defines and lists each assigned case with a breakdown as to the length of probation grant, the nature of the offense, the level of supervision required, the responsibility for the collection of restitution and fines, and identity of search and seizure and narcotics testing requirements. With such a monthly printout the responsibility and requirements for probation services can readily be determined and law enforcement agencies supported in the identity of persons under Court orders for control in the area of search and seizure and narcotics testing.

A significant emphasis was placed upon the close tabulation and tracking of restitution and fines imposed upon individuals. The monthly computer printout also includes accounting operations by Revenue and Trust Agency of the County, and insures us of more productive results in fulfilling Court orders.

Investigating and supervision Probation Officers are now fully supported by a well developed manual of procedures which clearly defines each area of responsibility and activity from the initial service provided to the Court on intake through the complete supervision of a case.

The importance of well designed forms is too easily overlooked as to their impact upon management systems. We are now using newly developed forms which greatly simplify operations and add clarity to our activities with the result that forms themselves amount to new management systems in their use as defined by the procedures manual. An example is our improved processing procedures for the filing and processing of violations of probations. In support of this, we are now obtaining jail booking advance notice slips from the Sheriff which allow the Probation Officer to undertake action in reporting violations of probation with a minimum of time delay and confusion.

Management system improvement and development has resulted in Adult Services which provide a smooth flow of service from initial intake through investigation, supervision, transmission of Courtesy Supervision cases and acceptance of cases on transfer, and finally the banking of cases no longer requiring intensive supervision during the terminal period of a probation grant. Banked caseloads are continuing to free officers from unnecessary tracking of cases so that time may be more appropriately devoted to new cases and cases requiring constant supervision.

In support of efficient and comprehensive Court services, Adult Service officers have been involved in providing a seven day a week coverage of jail operations to support efficient and timely investigation and recommendations for release of newly detained persons under own recognizance procedures or under bail or bond. A volunteer unit comprised of citizens

who are interested in the field of corrections was established to assist the Probation Officer in interviews of detainees and subsequent checking of data for verification of O/R bail bond release applications. The decision for a recommendation to the Court rests with the Probation Officer but the volunteer staff has been of great assistance in processing the routine intake data for the O/R bail bond procedures. The volunteer unit also assisted Probation Officers by follow-up of people granted O/R release to remind them of their Court dates.

Adult Probation Service Officers are involved in a new service for the Court in the area of Probate Law. The Adult Services Officer now supports the Superior Court in investigation of cases where there seems to be a need to appoint a conservator of any person who by reason of advanced age, illness, injury, mental weakness, imtemperance, addiction to drugs or other disability is unable to properly care for himself or his property. This investigation service also concerns itself with any other cause which would be likely to be deceiving or imposed upon the individual by designing purposes or for whom a guardian could be appointed under Division Four of Probate Law.

The Probate Court investigator also assists the Court in the initial yearly and following bi-annual review of conservatorships. The Probation Officer visits the conservatee and personally informs the conservatee that he or she is under conservatorship, and the name of the conservator. The Probation Officer also determines whether the conservatee wishes to petition the Court for termination of the conservatorship, whether the present conservator is acting in the best interest of the ward. This new adult service is in parallel to the service performed for the Court by juvenile Probation Officers in the area of guardianship, stepparent adoption, and petitions for freeing minors from the control of adults.

Adult Service officers, both investigating and supervising cases, find themselves deeply involved in a constant flow of new cases which are alcohol related offenses. At least one third of our supervision caseload, or better, may be comprised of individuals arrested for violation of Section 23102a of the California Vehicle Code, DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICANTS.

Roughly two thirds of persons arrested for DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL are problem drinkers and Adult Services officers are projecting that there will be a great deal of renewed emphasis upon the treatment of the first offender and the multiple offender. Adult Services officers have worked with pilot program development or other innovations which will extend into 1978. The emphasis is to extend alcohol counseling and control programs statewide and to include supervision of persons convicted of that offense statewide. Already being

done, and projected for the future, is the transfer of jurisdiction over persons convicted of alcohol related offenses, specifically DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, to other Counties for participation in local areas of residence.

Adult Services officers continue to find that the services required by new legislation and the Courts demand increased concentration upon procedures, new definition of management systems, and flexibility in continuing a comprehensive service which is in step with new ongoing Court requirements. Continuity of services, in this respect, may be seen from the level of Justice Court or Municipal Court through Superior Court, and transfer of cases to the California Adult Correctional Services.

SPECIAL SUPERVISION UNIT

The Special Supervision Unit in Santa Barbara County is an intensive program designed specifically to provide special and intense personalized treatment of both juvenile and adult offenders. The emphasis in the Special Supervision Unit has been placed on the treatment of offenders whose past and present criminal records indicate a need for intense and specialized treatment. In many cases this unit serves as a last attempt at treating the offender on the local level before a commitment to a State penal institution. The typical offenders encountered by the Special Supervision Unit are those whose records reflects serious narcotic problems or a propensity for violence related offenses.

Specific treatment programs which include intensive drug testing, group and individual counseling, pre and post-release programs and narcotic group counseling sessions are utilized to enhance the overall effort of providing needed services. In addition to the above treatment approaches, the Probation Officer caseloads are limited to a maximum of 40 to allow for specialized and intensive treatment.

Although the Special Supervision concept embodies all of the above ideas and approaches, the unit is broken into two separate components in order to service the North and South county areas. The North County unit serviced the Santa Maria, Lompoc and Santa Ynez area and is based in Santa Maria. The South County unit, based in Santa Barbara, served the Goleta, Santa Barbara, Montecito and Carpinteria area.

As of July 1, 1978, the Special Supervision unit as it is currently known will not be in operation under the continued guidance of the California Youth Authority. There will, however be a Specialized Treatment Program that to a large degree will be based on many of the concepts and aims of the current Special

Supervision Program. One revision is that the Specialized Treatment Program will include the Day Care Treatment Center Program. The Day Care Treatment Program was established to service Court wards in order to meet their needs while they remain living in their homes or in foster homes. This program was also designed to provide an alternative to 24-hour institutionalization for the status offender. A team treatment approach is utilized in trying to curtail the development of delinquent or pre-delinquent behaviorial patterns that could possibly lead the ward into further involvement with the correctional system.

As previously stated, the Specialized Treatment Program will continue many of the programs which are currently in operation under the present Special Supervision Unit such as regular and surprise urinalysis testing, narcotic counseling, etc.

The primary function of the Specialized Treatment Program is to provide intensive programatic treatment of offenders in an effort to hold the offender accountable for his actions, in addition to providing the community with meaningful protection from individuals whose cases would otherwise not receive the necessary level of supervision required.

PAROLE

By: Joseph G. Saragosa

To release people back into the community under supervision and to assist them in their rehabilitation, keeping in mind the safety of the community at large, is still the obligation of the County Parole Board. In addition, inmates are being released to State Parole holds and for medical reasons.

The type of inmates who apply for county parole are drunk drivers and others who have been incarcerated as a result of probation having been revoked. Some applicants are serving time as a term and condition of their probation.

Inmates who apply for parole after being committed to custody don't realize that any work time earned will be lost if they violate the conditions of parole. Once the realities and responsibilities of the conditions of a parole grant are explained, some prefer to serve the remainder of their sentences. Most of the applicants have been previously tried on probation. Those fortunate to receive parole follow diligently their parole conditions and are eager to apply themselves to complete their parole plans.

It might be of interest to the reader to know that the Joint Committee for the Revision of the Penal Code, the Chairman being Mr. David A. Roberti, is presently gathering information on County Parole Boards throughout the State of California. It appears that one of the recommendations that the Committee will make to the Legislature is that the lay member of Parole Boards only be allowed to serve for a maximum of three consecutive years. Many Parole Boards have lay members who have been serving for many years, and the intent of the Legislature was to have new members appointed periodically. Since this has not occurred, it will now probably be mandated.

Another change that will probably occur is to have the director of the local Department of Corrections serve as an additional Parole Commissioner. The posting of parole rules in the County Jails will also be mandated if the proposed legislation becomes law. Some counties do not give actual supervision to County parolees, and the Committee will address itself to that issue also.

Legislation will also be forthcoming to insure that all parole applications are "heard" by the Parole Boards. Inmates who are on a Work Furlough Program are presently not eligible for parole consideration as the current law is written. This may also be amended.

The most important change that will probably occur is that parole applicants will in the future be allowed to personally appear before Parole Boards to present their cases. This procedure does not presently exist in many countries, but anticipated legislation will permit it.

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JUVENILE SERVICES
and
TRAINING

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JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES

1977 can truly be said to be a year of continued change and re-evaluation. Staff reassignments and promotions, a major reorganization of the Santa Barbara juvenile probation units, and the implementation of various new programs throughout the County provided an exciting challenge for all juvenile officers.

A major reorganization of the Santa Barbara juvenile units was accomplished. Previously, an intake and investigation unit handled all initial or inactive cases referred to Probation from the Santa Barbara area. If a minor was placed on probation by the intake and investigation unit, the minor's case was then transferred to the supervision unit. Now both juvenile units handle the intake, investigation, and supervision functions.

A Supervising Probation Officer and five Deputy Probation Officers comprised one juvenile unit and were responsible for all cases from the Santa Barbara region east of Las Positas and San Roque Roads - including the communities of Montecito, Summerland, and Carpinteria. One of the five officers in this unit was the South County Placement Officer who was responsible for all Santa Barbara area extraparental placement, excluding Los Prietos Boys' Camp commitments. The South County Work Project Coordinator was part of this unit.

A Supervising Probation Officer, and seven Deputy Probation Officers comprised the second juvenile unit in Santa Barbara and were responsible for the remainder of the Santa Barbara area cases - including the communities of Goleta, Isla Vista, and Ellwood Beach. This Unit was also responsible for all juvenile out-of-county intake transfers, for all juvenile civil investigations, and for all South County traffic hearings. The Court Hearing Officer, who respresnted both of the Santa Barbara Juvenile units, was under the supervision of this unit.

Within the two Santa Barbara juvenile probation units, individual officers have continued to have regionalized caseloads and to operate on the established "buddy system", whereby officers cover each other's caseloads on their days off duty.

The Lompoc Probation Unit was responsible for both juvenile and adult cases. There were three Deputy Probation Officers who handled minors exclusively and three other officers - including one in Solvang - who handled a mixed caseload. All juvenile officers performed intake, investigation, and supervision functions and represented the unit in Juvenile Court on a rotating basis. The Lompoc office conducted its own traffic hearings.

The Santa Maria Juvenile Probation Unit was comprised of seven Deputy Probation Officers. With the exception of a full-time Court Hearing Officer, all officers performed intake, investigation, and supervision functions. The unit was responsible for all detentions in the Santa Maria Juvenile Hall and for their own traffic hearings. The newly created position of North County Work Project Coordinator was also part of this unit.

Several new programs were implemented as a result of Assembly Bill 3121, which became effective on January 1, 1977. Home Supervision was mandated by the legislation for those minors who meet detention criteria but for whom 24-hour secure detention is not necessary. In Santa Barbara County, one Home Supervision Officer handled those cases assigned by the Juvenile Court in Santa Barbara and another handled the assigned cases from the Juvenile Court in Santa Maria. The Probation Department also contracted with private agencies - Social Advocates for Youth in Goleta and Klein Bottle Alternatives Unlimited, Inc. in Santa Maria - to provide for non-secure detention, shelter care homes, and crisis resolution facilities as described by the Bill. These facilities are primarily designed for juveniles described by Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code as Assembly Bill 3121 forbids the detention of those minors in secure facilities.

The South County Special Supervision Unit initiated a weekly juvenile alcohol abuse counseling group. The group was led jointly by a Deputy Probation Officer and one staff member from a private agency.

The juvenile officers from the Lompoc Probation Unit continued to co-lead, on a rotating basis, a weekly family counseling group for boys from the Lompoc area who have been committed to Los Prietos Boys' Camp. The group was also led by a Camp staff member and provided an interesting and worthwhile experience for the boys, their families, and probation staff.

TRAINING DIVISION

By: Hiro Goto

The Training Division was increased by one staff officer, mainly to implement juvenile training programs. The management staff set training priorities for each respective Division. A few changes were made for the 40-hour orientation package for all new employees (both professional and clerical personnel). This program was instituted on a quarterly basis.

One of the major training projects resulted from the enactment of SB 42 and AB 3121. To implement the new legislation, staff persons were trained to acquaint themselves with the significant changes in probation procedures and operations.

Staff profile cards were developed and maintained by the Training Division in order to keep accurate records of each employee's training experiences, both within and outside the Department.

The training Division also continued to notify staff of training resources available within the community in which they could participate.

"VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION"

The "Volunteers in Probation" program continued as before with volunteers from the community and student interns from the local colleges donating numerous hours to the various institutions and Probation Services Units. Community involvement is a vital and necessary part of any successful correctional process. By acting as a facilitating role model, the volunteer demonstrates a real concern for the client's success on probation. Experience has shown that our volunteer program not only benefits the Department, but the clients and community as well. By augmenting the services of paid professional staff, a team effort can provide more effective supervision. We are, indeed, indebted to the many well-motivated and dedicated volunteers who served during 1977.

MANUALS

The Department published separate manuals for the Juvenile and Adult Divisions as well as an Administrative Manual which sets forth Department policies. Continual revision of the manuals has occurred, and is expected to be a continuing process. One Probation Officer III was assigned primary responsibility for the manual revisions. These manuals are expected to be reference and training tools for the individual officers regarding Departmental policies and procedures. A Forms Manual, listing all Department forms, was also developed. Additionally, each Institution has compiled a separate procedures manual for use by its staff members.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC COURT

Minors receiving traffic citations are required to appear in Juvenile Traffic Court accompanied by a parent or guardian. For many this means that the students must take time out from school, and their parents must take time from their jobs. In order to alleviate this problem, traffic hearings were held in the evenings, from 5:30 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. on weekdays, and Saturdays, from 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. The majority of parents acknowledged this accommodation with favorable comments - that the Probation Department is really serving the public.

One of the highlights during 1977 was the participation in developing a Juvenile Traffic Hearing Officer's guideline manual. Traffic Hearing Officers from seven counties together with the counsel for the Judicial Council of California and a representative from the Department of Motor Vehicles met several times to design a manual of recommended procedures to meet the need for uniform, consistent methods for dealing with the Juvenile Traffic offender.

Awareness of the constantly shifting dynamics in dealing with the minor, the parents and the Court is reflected in the emphasis upon the effectiveness of the Traffic Hearing Officer to render a disposition that is at once equitable and meaningful to the young driver. In a brief Court appearance, the juvenile is allowed to understand and use his/her rights, to gain a fuller understanding of skills of safe vehicle operation, as well as to develop positive outlook toward the responsibilities all owe their parents and the community.

During 1977, the actual number of traffic cases heard were as follows:

Santa Barbara	3,142
Lompoc	1,292
Santa Maria	1,177
TOTAL	5,611

From October, 1976, to July, 1977, one Traffic Hearing Officer was assigned to cover all three branch offices. Since that time, however, assignments have been changed so that each branch office maintains its own Traffic Hearing Officer to conduct hearings for their respective areas. This change also brought about an end to the Saturday traffic hearings.

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INSTITUTIONS

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INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

By: Michael Thompson

The Department's Institutional Services have been administratively assigned to one Division Chief who is also responsible for Delinquency Prevention and Psychological Services. Institutional sites include Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall, Santa Maria Juvenile Hall, Los Prietos Boys' Camp, and three Day Care Treatment Centers located in Santa Maria, Santa Barbara and Lompoc. Further, the Department continued to contract bed space for status offenders in non-secure detention facilities located in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria with Social Advocates for Youth and Klein Bottle. Crisis resolution has been concurrently operated in these non-secure settings. The residential treatment program at La Morada Home for Girls was discontinued for financial reasons, and staff was reassigned to other work sites. Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties entered into a contract relative to San Luis Obispo's use of both Santa Barbara County Juvenile Halls and Los Prietos Boys' Camp. Ventura County continued to contract for space at Los Prietos Boys' Camp.

Juvenile Halls:

1977 marked the completion of the Santa Maria Juvenile Hall. The new complex was officially dedicated on March 9, 1977, with approximately 400 people in attendance; occupancy of the building followed on March 11, 1977. The North County Juvenile Court and two County School's employees are also located in the 12,000 square foot facility. Besides being responsible for the safe and secure detention of minors, both Juvenile Halls continued to make the initial intake decision relative to detention/release on a 24-hour, 7 day-a-week basis. Being only a 20 bed facility, the Santa Maria Juvenile Hall was quickly filled, and a large number of detainees from North County have been routinely transferred to Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall where extra space is available. Most extra-help positions were converted to regular County employee positions (full and half time) to relieve sick or vacationing counselors. This provides institutions with a cadre of well-trained substitutes. Both Juvenile Halls have initiated a behavior modification program which is fundamentally designed to initiate positive behavior by minors. Also, a co-educational approach is used in the school and unit programs.

	Number of Commitments 1977	Total No. of Minors Admitted	ADA	ALS	Most Frequent Reason for Detention
Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall Capacity - 54	144	1,132	25.6	6.2	1. Violation of Court Order 2. Burglary 3. Auto Theft
Santa Maria Juvenile Hall Capacity - 20	101	561	14.2	7.4	1. Violation of Court Order 2. Burglary 3. Theft 4. Assault

Los Prietos Boys' Camp:

Los Prietos Boys' Camp continues to serve 14-17-year-old boys as a 24-hour correctional/treatment program in a semi-remote area near Lake Cachuma. The school program is "personal" in emphasis and allows students to work at a reasonable pace in pursuing their studies. Also, Camp utilizes a behavior modification approach (as do both Juvenile Halls) in attempting to reinforce positive bahavior. Generally, Los Prietos Boys' Camp is a 6-month program, although the length of stay can be shortened or lengthened depending upon a minor's participation in the program. During 1977, Camp participated in CIF football, volleyball, basketball, and baseball. Family counseling for minors and their parents is ongoing in Oxnard, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, and Lompoc. Vocational training was sponsored by the school program, and prepared approximately 35 minors for jobs after graduation. 3120 volunteer hours were accrued in 1977.

	Number of Graduates 1977	ADA	ALS	Most Frequent Committing Offense
Los Prietos Boys' Camp, Capacity 60	95	40.60	140 days	1. Burglary 2. Violation of Court Order 3. Receiving Stolen Property

Day Care Treatment Centers:

The Day Care Treatment Program is a 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M., Male-Female, co-ed program for wards of the Juvenile Court who have committed law offenses and reside at home or in a foster home. The daily emphasis is on improving educational skills and on individual counseling by Probation staff. Field trips are frequently scheduled to generate interest in the program.

	Total Enrollment - 1977	Number of Graduates	ALS	ADA	Most Frequent Committing Offense
Day Care Treatment Centers Santa Maria Lompoc Santa Barbara Capacity, total 64	121	14	128 days Excluding Weekends	36.49	1. Burglary 2. Petty Theft 3. Auto Theft

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COLLATERAL
AND
PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

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Collateral Services:

The Delinquency Prevention Unit, which focused its attention on "primary prevention efforts", involved itself in the following manner in 1977: compiled a Youth and the Laws Booklet, conducted a youth enterprise project, assisted in a truancy control program at a Junior High School, coordinated efforts to establish an off-road vehicle site, became involved in a survey on child abuse, and coordinated the non-secure detention projects in our County. Also, numerous school and civic organization presentations relating to the Juvenile Justice System were made in 1977 by the two Delinquency Prevention Officers. Both Delinquency Prevention Officers have provided assistance on several grants which have been funded for non-profit youth servicing agencies. The Delinquency Prevention Unit sponsored workshops in such areas as the protection of senior citizens, Youth Service Bureaus, fund raising, grantsmanship, and vocational education. The Delinquency Prevention Officers also functioned as Department liaison with the newly formed Delinquency Prevention Commission.

Psychological Services:

Psychological Services were expanded by the addition of a part-time psychometrist position in 1977. An average of 30 psychological evaluations were completed per month through the combined efforts of the Departmental psychologist and the psychometrist. Moreover, Psychological Services personnel were involved in a considerable number of consultations on individual cases. Psychological Services staff presented a workshop to fellow employees pursuant to the use of Psychological Services. The evaluations and consultations on individual cases, besides other services currently offered, represent a 300% increase in service delivery during fiscal year 1977.

Finally, 1977 was a busy year for Institutional, Delinquency Prevention, and Psychological Services. Our appreciation and gratitude is extended to Bill Johnson, Chief Probation Officer, for his continued support and direction.

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DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

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DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

The question most often asked of a Probation Officer from concerned citizens is, "How successful are you?" In an attempt to evaluate this question Chart No. 1 provides a pictorial percentage breakdown of the number of cases who complete probation with no revocation, versus those who are revoked. The chart compares felony cases with misdemeanor and drunk driving cases. As might be expected we are most successful with less criminally sophisticated offenses. What is interesting is that over 70% of all probationers complete their probation status successfully.

Chart No. 2 gives us a comparison of Adult Probation activities for the years 1975-1977. The most notable gain was in cases supervised and investigation. In terms of man-hours deployment the 1440+ increase in case loads is a tremendous jump, and has created major revision of our adult service units.

Chart No. 3 gives an overall picture of how the tax dollar is spent within the Probation Department. Changes from last year include higher institution cost, and about a one cent reduction of tax dollars spent in administration.

Chart No. 4 provides information on the kind of referrals the Probation Department receives. This year as last, theft referrals far outweighed any other kind of referral. Drug and alcohol violations rose sharply in 1977 (+431), which is a major concern to all law enforcement personnel.

Chart No. 5 compares age groups of juveniles referred to the Probation Department. It would appear that the 17-year-old person is most vulnerable, possibly because of the anxiety of entering adulthood within a year, thereby creating the "Last Kick" syndrome.

In Chart No. 6 a graph depicts the breakdown of juvenile cases supervised according to their ethnic background. These figures are compared with the ethnic breakdown of the general population. The intent was to determine whether minorities constitute a significantly higher proportion of cases than would be expected. Fortunately, there is only a slight skew toward minorities which is most likely socioeconomic in nature.

Chart No. 7 gives miscellaneous data on our adult and juvenile services. What is interesting here is the continuing trend indicating less juvenile cases are requiring probation supervision. Interestingly enough, we held more Intake conferences and completed more juvenile Court reports, but we are supervising less cases. The only explanation is that the Line Probation Officer is more diversion minded, and therefore is seeking alternatives to the wardship disposition. Further, overall referrals

to the Probation Department were down again which can be partially explained by the continuing delinquency prevention efforts by many groups within the County including the Probation Department. The significant reduction in petitions filed is a direct result of AB 3121 implementation which requires the District Attorney's Office to file all 602 W&I Code type petitions.

- 1977 -

REVOKED SUCCESSFUL

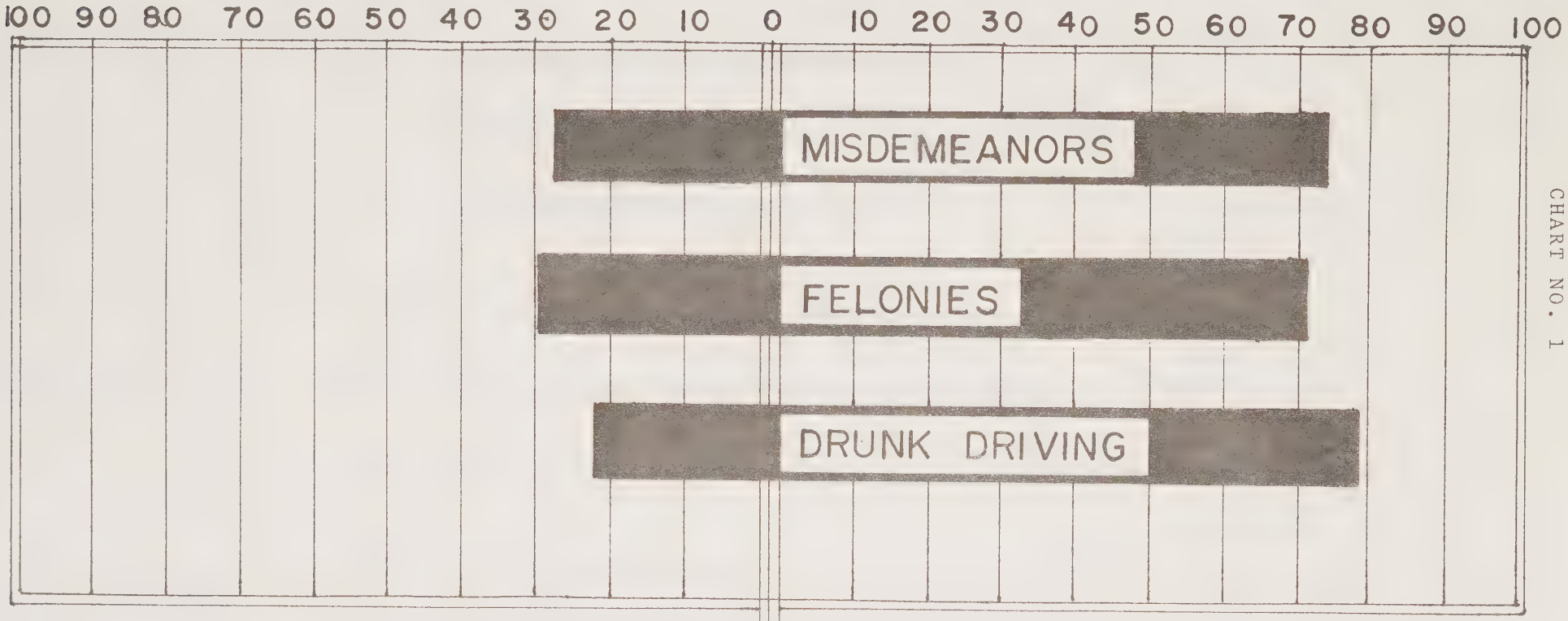
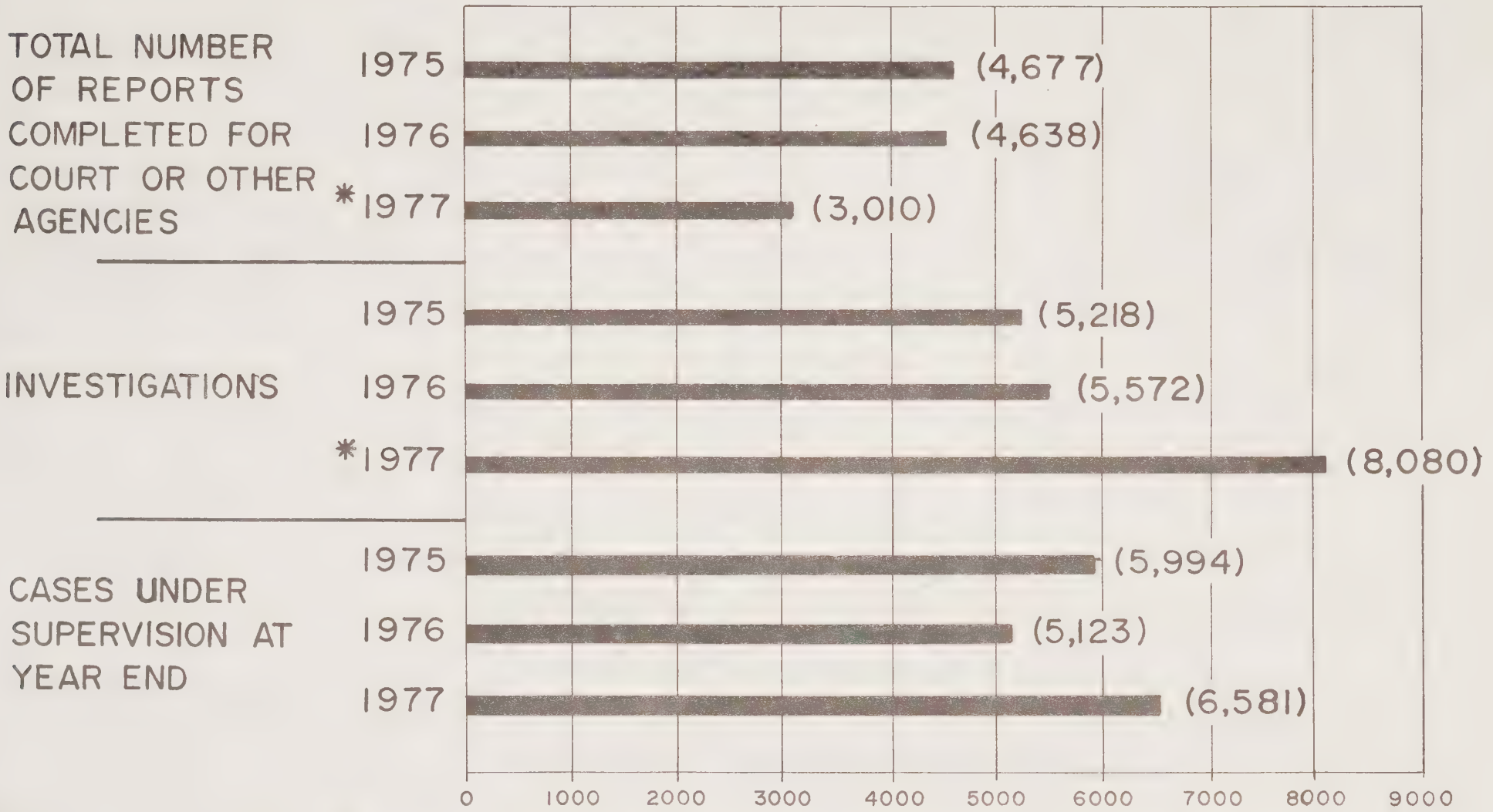


CHART NO. 1

SANTA BARBARA
COUNTY
PROBATION DEPT.

ADULT SUCCESSFUL
TERMINATION
BY OFFENSE

ADULT ACTIVITY COMPARISON 1975 — 1977



* SPECIFIC WORK LOAD BREAKDOWN WAS REVISED IN 1977. INCREASE AND DECREASE ARE DUE TO MORE DETAILED ACCOUNTING.

YOUR PROBATION DEPT. DOLLAR – 1977

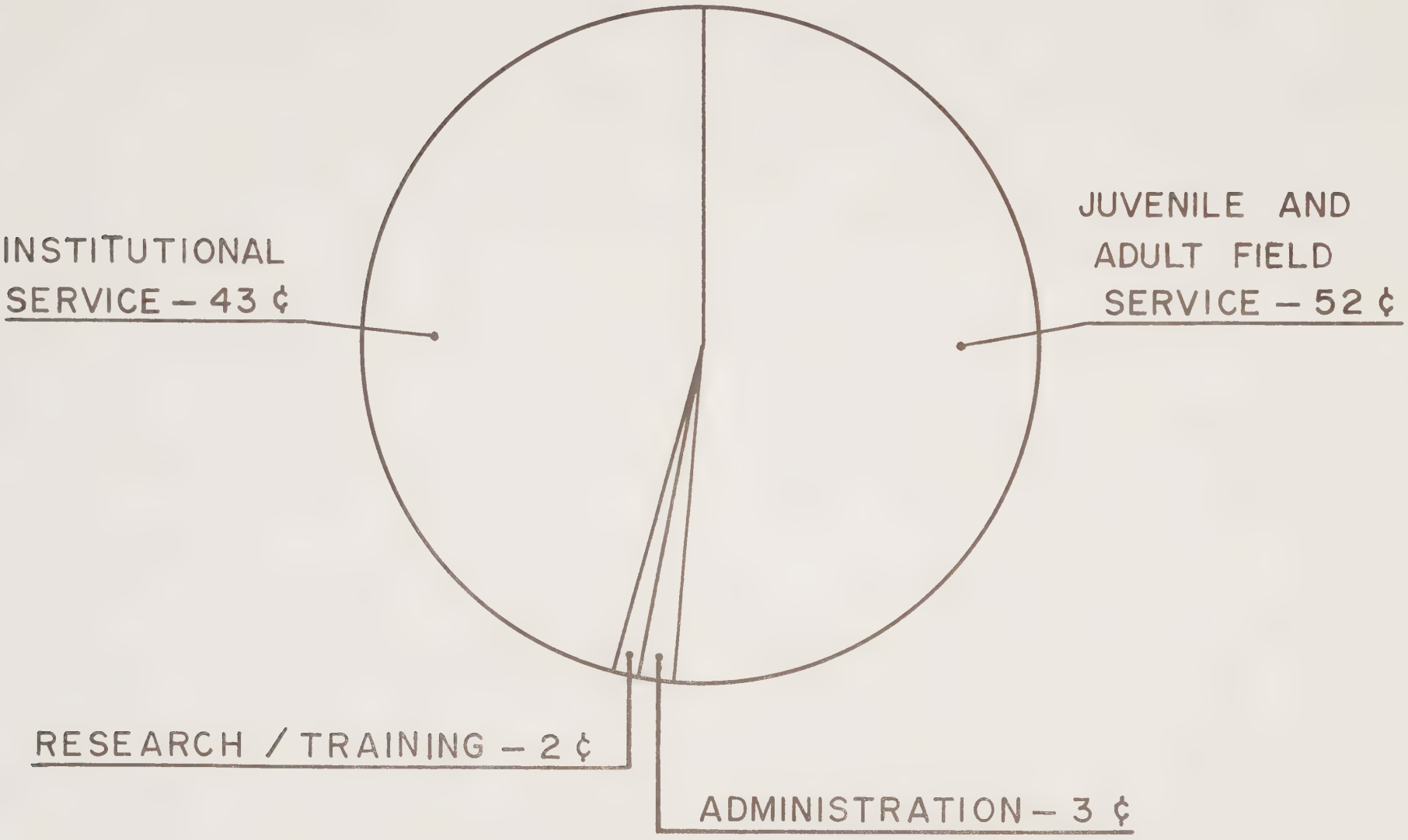


CHART NO. 4

INITIAL JUVENILE REFERRALS TO THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT - 1977 (Excluding Traffic Offenses).

Vehicular Manslaughter	0
Forcible Rape	1
Robbery	15
Assault	218
Burglary	260
Theft	338
Motor Vehicle Theft	98
Forgery/Checks/Credit Cards	8
Marijuana	161
All other Drug Law Violations	28
Sex Law Violations	14
Weapons	29
Drunk Driving	78
Hit and Run	13
Drunk	72
Disturbing the Peace	20
Disorderly Conduct	9
Glue Sniffing	5
Malicious Mischief	92
Trespassing	19
Liquor Law Violations	200
Other Specific Offenses	81
Runaway	164
Truancy	32
Curfew	68
Failure to Obey Court Order	8
Incorrigible	161
TOTAL	2291

AGES OF JUVENILES REFERRED TO PROBATION

-1977-

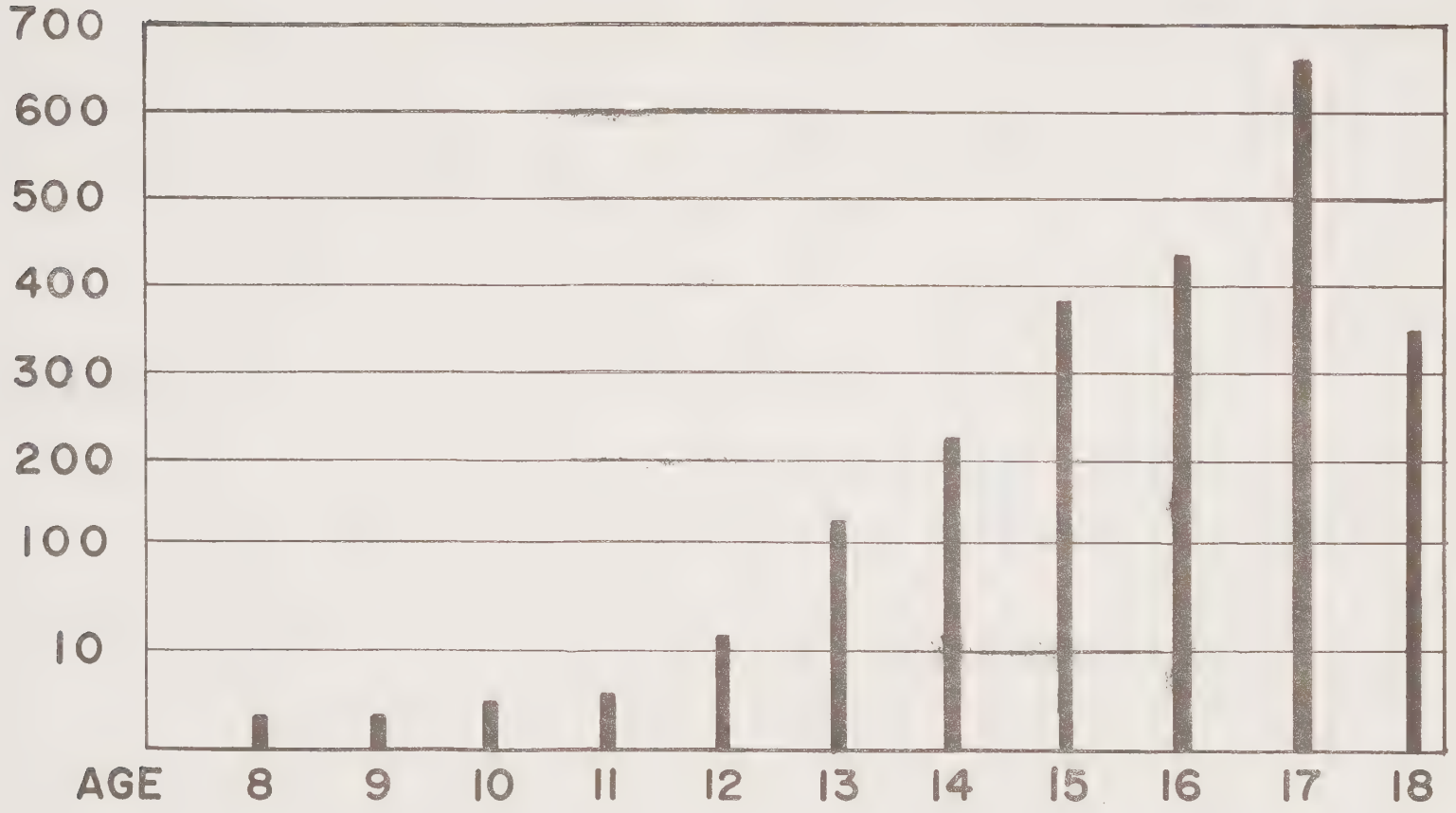
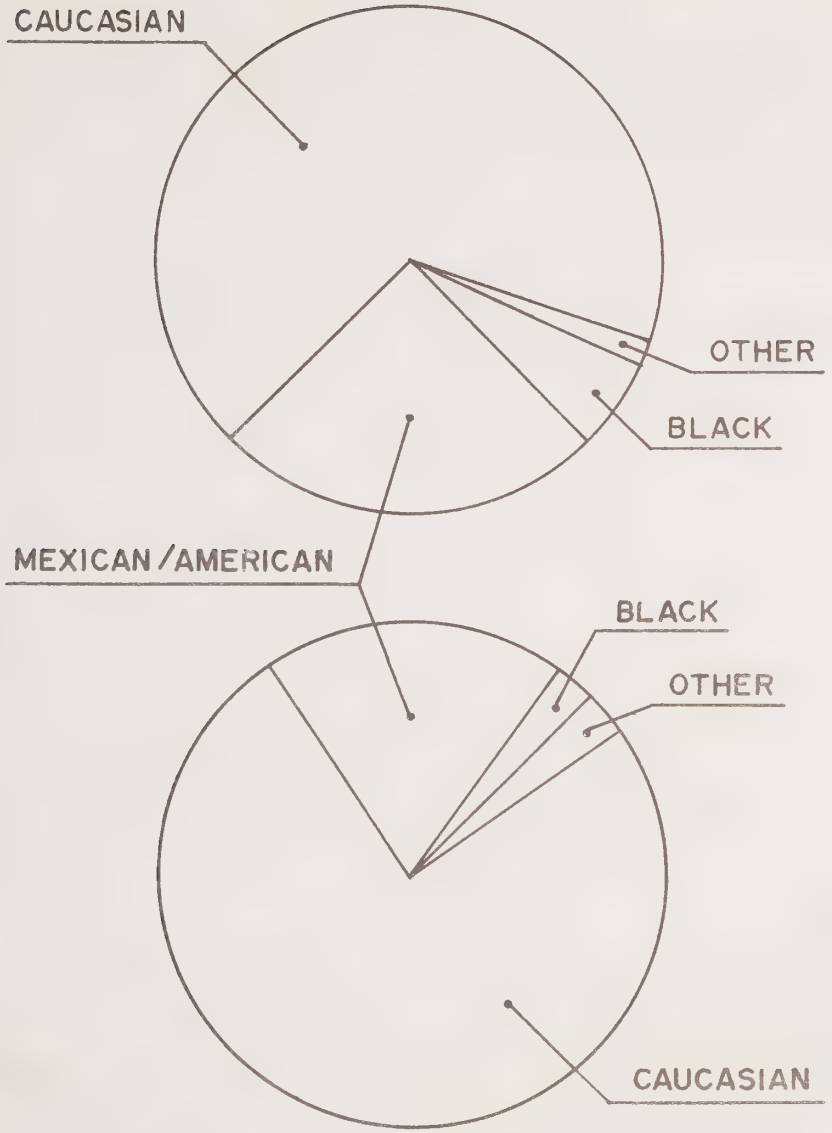


CHART NO. 5

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF REFERRALS TO THE PROBATION DEPT. — 1977



TOTAL REFERRALS JUVENILE/ADULT – 1977 –

ACTUAL PERCENTAGE PER RACE

CAUCASIAN	68 %
MEXICAN/AMERICAN	25 %
BLACK	6 %
OTHER	1 %

* POPULATION BREAKDOWN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

CAUCASIAN	78.3 %
MEXICAN/AMERICAN	17.3 %
BLACK	2.3 %
OTHER	2.1 %

* FIGURES FROM E.O. MANUAL, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY — 1973

CHART NO. 6

CHART NO. 7

JUVENILE SERVICES

	1975	1976	1977
Cases under Supervision at Year End:			
Formal Cases	766	604	525
Informal Cases	343	181	210
Completed Court Reports	1099	995	1423
Intake Conferences	2552	2257	3242
Psychological Reports	256	208	200
Traffic Hearings	4743	5009	5717
Petitions Filed	1194	994	360
Total Referrals	10,319	9933	7922
Total Wards Placed	220	272	240

ADULT SERVICES

Cases Under Supervision at Year End	
Superior Court Grants	756
Municipal Court Grants	1870
Drunk Driving Grants	2109
Justice Court Grants	137
Interstate Compact	50
Courtesy Supervision	78
Parole Grants	13
Diversion	100
Bank Caseload	1407

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